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tian ports is replaced by medical inspection and disinfection at Abou-Saad in a period of twenty-four hours.

GREECE—Athens.—November 26: Arrivals from Egypt are subject only to medical inspection.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 19, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—On the 3d of December 1 death from plague was registered.

Egypt.—During the period from the 28th of November to the 4th of December there occurred in the whole of Egypt 3 cases of plague and 3 deaths.

British India.—During the week ended November 21 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 12,634 cases of plague and 9,846 deaths.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the weekly bulletin (No. 37) of the 30th of November, regarding cholera in Syria and Mesopotamia, 89 new cases of cholera were registered, and 85 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 5 was not much higher than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.1 per thousand of the population, this being lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year in which it amounted to 15.5. More than half of the large German towns showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than that of Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Halle, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand the following towns showed more favorable figures than those of Berlin, namely: Aix la Chapelle, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Cassel, Strassburg, Charlottenburg, with 13.6, and Schöneberg, with 10.1 per thousand. The number of deaths among children in the first year of life remained almost unchanged, while there was an increase among the higher age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, being about one-half the rate for Munich and lower than the Leipzig and Munich rate. Among the causes of death acute diseases of the respiratory organs were predominant and claimed 72 victims. There was an increase in the number of deaths from influenza, which during the week under discussion claimed 10 victims. On the other hand there was an abatement in acute diseases of the intestines which caused only 28 deaths. There were also registered 65 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 5 deaths from cholericine, 13 deaths from measles, 9 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from typhus, and, finally, 13 persons died by violence.